

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

\$980,000 PRINCIPAL AMOUNT

1972 School Bonds, Series D
(General Obligations)

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Bids to be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara County, Room 524, 70 West Hedding Street, San Jose, California 95110 at 10:00 A.M. Tuesday, January 13, 1976.

Calif
School adm. *Santa Clara co.*
" architecture " "
Public debts County " "
Investments Public securities



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The Evergreen School District serves a 32 square-mile area in Southeastern San Jose.

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EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
Santa Clara County, California

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PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe, San Francisco
Bond Counsel

Stone & Youngberg Municipal Financing Consultants, Inc., San Francisco
Financing Consultants

The information contained in this Official Statement was prepared under the direction of the Evergreen School District Board of Trustees by Stone & Youngberg Municipal Financing Consultants, Inc., financing consultants to the District.

The information contained in this Official Statement has been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. This Official Statement contains estimates and matters of opinion, which are not intended as representations of fact. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract with the purchasers of the bonds.

THE DATE OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS DECEMBER 16, 1975

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INTRODUCTION

The \$980,000 principal amount of Evergreen School District 1972 School Bonds, Series D represents the fourth sale within a total authorization of \$6,000,000 approved by more than two-thirds of the voters voting at an election held in the District on September 19, 1972. Proceeds from the sale of these Bonds, along with State School Building Aid funds, will be used to provide needed facilities, including the acquisition of an elementary school site and additions to complete construction of an intermediate school.

The District, established in 1860, provides public educational services from kindergarten through the eighth grade in a 32-square mile area in the southeastern portion of the City of San Jose. Approximately 90 percent of the District's assessed valuation is located within the City of San Jose. Substantial residential and commercial development has occurred in the western part of the District during recent years. The eastern portion of the District remains largely agricultural with livestock raising and grape cultivation the principal activities.

The 1.5 million square foot Eastridge regional shopping center, opened in 1971, lies within the District. This facility, which has an estimated cash value of \$52 million, accounts for over 13 percent of the District's total assessed valuation and generates annual retail sales in excess of \$100 million. Also located within the District are: the newly-opened Evergreen Valley College, a unit of the San Jose Community College District; The Villages, a 1,210-acre planned residential community; and Mirassou Vineyards, a producer of premium wines.

The San Jose Metropolitan Area (Santa Clara County) is the center of a large and growing industrial and scientific complex and ranks among the leading metropolitan areas throughout the nation in virtually all measurements of urban development. Within the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area, Santa Clara County leads all other counties in population, manufacturing employment, total effective buying income, assessed value of taxable property, retail sales, number of telephones, residential construction, and public school enrollment. It ranks among the top Bay Area counties in almost every other indicator of economic activity as well. Although the county has many ties to the San Francisco-Oakland urban complex, it is rapidly developing a separate identity as a center for research, commerce, and industry.

There are more than 1,600 manufacturing firms in Metropolitan San Jose. Manufacturing activities cover a wide range of products, from agricultural implements to sophisticated electronics equipment.

Some of the nationally known firms which make up the general base of industry in Metropolitan San Jose are Ford Motor Company, Hewlett-Packard Co., International Business Machines, General Electric Co., Kaiser Cement and Gypsum, Owens-Corning Fiberglas, Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation, Continental Can Corporation, Lockheed Missiles & Space Co., FMC Corporation, and Owens Illinois Incorporated.

Over the past five years, the District's assessed valuation increased more than 98 percent from \$50,458,790 in 1971/72 to \$100,056,584 in 1975/76. During this same period the District's average daily attendance increased 28.3 percent from 4,721 in 1971/72 to an estimated 6,057 in 1975/76. The District's 1975/76 general purpose tax rate is \$3.385 per \$100 assessed valuation which reflects the initial impact of a five-year voter approved increase of \$148 in the District's revenue limit per unit of average daily attendance. In the four preceeding years, the District's general purpose tax rate ranged from a low of \$2.133 in 1971/72 to a high of \$2.342 in 1973/74. Secured tax delinquencies over the five-year period 1970/71 through 1974/75 averaged 2.83 percent.

Upon delivery of the 1972 School Bonds, Series D Bonds currently being offered, direct debt will be 5.12 percent of assessed valuation and 1.26 percent of estimated real value. Net direct and overlapping debt will be 13.99 percent of assessed valuation and 3.46 percent of estimated real value.

THE BONDS

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE

The \$980,000 principal amount of Evergreen School District 1972 School Bonds, Series D, now being offered for sale are general obligations to be issued under provisions of Part 3, Division 16, Chapter 7 of the State of California Education Code, and pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara County adopted on December 16, 1975.

The 1972 Series D School Bonds, in the principal amount of \$980,000, represents the fourth sale from an authorization of \$6,000,000 approved by District voters, September 19, 1972. Series A Bonds (\$530,000) were dated January 1, 1973; Series B Bonds (\$530,000) were dated January 1, 1974; Series C Bonds (\$855,000) were dated February 1, 1975. After the sale of the proposed Series D Bonds, \$3,105,000 of the original authorization will remain unsold.

TERMS OF SALE

Bids will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara County at or before 10:00 A.M., on Tuesday, January 13, 1976 at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, County Administrative Building, Room 524, 70 West Hedding Street, San Jose, California, 95110. The Bonds will be sold pursuant to the terms of sale contained in the Official Notice of Sale dated December 16, 1975.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS

The 1972 School Bonds, Series D consist of \$980,000 aggregate principal amount dated February 1, 1976. The Bonds, all in the denomination of \$5,000, will mature serially in consecutive numerical order from lower to higher as set forth in one of the two following maturity schedules:

Maturity Date	Schedule 1	Schedule 2
February 1	Principal Maturing	Principal Maturing
1977	\$20,000	\$ 40,000
1978	30,000	40,000
1979	30,000	40,000
1980	30,000	50,000
1981	30,000	50,000
1982	30,000	50,000
1983	40,000	60,000
1984	40,000	60,000
1985	40,000	70,000
1986	40,000	70,000
1987	50,000	80,000
1988	50,000	80,000
1989	50,000	90,000
1990	60,000	100,000
1991	60,000	100,000
1992	70,000	
1993	70,000	
1994	70,000	
1995	80,000	
1996	90,000	

SELECTION OF MATURITY SCHEDULE

All bids must specify either Schedule 1 (20 years) or Schedule 2 (15 years) as herein set forth, and the Board of Supervisors shall select the maturity schedule under which the Bonds are to be issued at the time of the award of the Bonds, PROVIDED, that no bid specifying Schedule 2 will be considered unless the Board of Supervisors receives no bids specifying Schedule 1.

REDEMPTION PROVISIONS

Schedule 1. Bonds maturing on or prior to February 1, 1991 (\$600,000) are not subject to call and redemption prior to their fixed maturity dates. The Bonds maturing on or after February 1, 1992, may be called before maturity and redeemed at the option of the Board of Trustees of the District on February 1, 1991, or on any interest payment date thereafter prior to maturity, at a redemption price for each redeemable bond equal to the principal amount thereof plus a premium equal to one-quarter of one percent ($\frac{1}{4}\%$) of said principal amount for each year or portion of a year between the redemption date and the maturity date. All or any of the Bonds subject to call may be called for redemption at any one time. If less than all of the Bonds are redeemed at any one time, such bonds shall be redeemed only in inverse order of maturity and by lot within a maturity.

Schedule 2. The Bonds are not subject to call and redemption prior to maturity.

INTEREST

Interest on the Bonds at a rate not to exceed seven percent (7%) per annum is payable for the first year on February 1, 1977 and semiannually thereafter on August 1, and February 1.

PAYMENT

Both principal and interest are payable in lawful money of the United States, at the option of the holder, at the principal office of the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association in San Francisco, California, or at the principal office of First National City Bank in New York, New York, or at Harris Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago, Illinois.

REGISTRATION

The Bonds will be coupon bonds, registrable only as to both principal and interest. Registered bonds are not convertible into coupon bonds.

LEGAL OPINION

All proceedings in connection with the issuance of the Bonds are subject to the approval of Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe of San Francisco, California. The legal opinion of Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe approving the validity of the Bonds will be supplied free of charge to the successful bidder. A copy of the legal opinion certified by the official in whose office the original is filed will be printed on each bond without charge to the successful bidder.

TAX EXEMPT STATUS

In the opinion of bond counsel, the interest on the Bonds is exempt from present federal income taxes and from State of California personal income taxes under existing statutes, regulations, and court decisions; and the Bonds are exempt from all California taxes except inheritance, gift, and franchise taxes.

LEGALITY FOR INVESTMENT

In the opinion of bond counsel, the Bonds are legal investments in California for all trust funds and for the funds of insurance companies, commercial and savings banks, trust companies, and for state school funds, and are eligible as security for deposits of public monies in California.

SECURITY

The Bonds are general obligations of the Evergreen School District, and the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara County has the power and is obligated to levy ad valorem taxes for payment of the Bonds and the interest thereon upon all property within the District subject to taxation by the District (except certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates), without limitation as to rate or amount.

NO LITIGATION

At the time of payment for and delivery of said Bonds, the successful bidder will be furnished with a certificate that there is no litigation pending affecting the validity of the Bonds.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE

The 1972 Series D School Bonds to be sold were authorized by more than two-thirds of the voters voting at an election held in the District on September 19, 1972 and will be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money for authorized school purposes.

The sale of the 1972 Series D School Bonds will enable the District to continue its eligibility for State School Building Aid Program assistance. Proceeds from the sale of these Bonds, along with State School Building Aid funds, will be used to provide needed facilities, including the acquisition of an elementary school site and additions to complete construction of an intermediate school.

ESTIMATED DEBT SERVICE

Tables 1 and 2 present a schedule of estimated annual debt service for the Bonds currently being offered for sale and debt service on prior District bonds. Table 1 is based on the Bonds being issued pursuant to Maturity Schedule 1. Table 2 is based on the Bonds being issued pursuant to Maturity Schedule 2. Estimated interest on the Bonds, as shown in Tables 1 and 2 is at the maximum rate of seven percent.

Table 1
EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
\$980,000 1972 School Bonds, Series D
Schedule 1

Fiscal Year	\$980,000 1972 School Bonds, Series D						
	Amount Outstanding July 1	Interest Est. @ 7% Payable August 1	Interest Est. @ 7% Payable February 1	Principal Maturing February 1	Estimated Annual Bond Service	Prior Bond Service	Estimated Total Bond Service
1976/77	\$980,000	\$ ---	\$ 68,600	\$ 20,000	\$ 88,600	\$ 473,165	\$ 561,765
1977/78	960,000	33,600	33,600	30,000	97,200	452,885	550,085
1978/79	930,000	32,550	32,550	30,000	95,100	436,981	532,081
1979/80	900,000	31,500	31,500	30,000	93,000	424,475	517,475
1980/81	870,000	30,450	30,450	30,000	90,900	411,257	502,157
1981/82	840,000	29,400	29,400	30,000	88,800	402,392	491,192
1982/83	810,000	28,350	28,350	40,000	96,700	379,222	475,922
1983/84	770,000	26,950	26,950	40,000	93,900	364,746	458,646
1984/85	730,000	25,550	25,550	40,000	91,100	348,243	439,343
1985/86	690,000	24,150	24,150	40,000	88,300	319,131	407,431
1986/87	650,000	22,750	22,750	50,000	95,500	302,296	397,796
1987/88	600,000	21,000	21,000	50,000	92,000	290,625	382,625
1988/89	550,000	19,250	19,250	50,000	88,500	278,858	367,358
1989/90	500,000	17,500	17,500	60,000	95,000	267,161	362,161
1990/91	440,000	15,400	15,400	60,000	90,800	250,425	341,225
1991/92	380,000	13,300	13,300	70,000*	96,600	238,732	335,332
1992/93	310,000	10,850	10,850	70,000*	91,700	218,705	310,405
1993/94	240,000	8,400	8,400	70,000*	86,800	158,907	245,707
1994/95	170,000	5,950	5,950	80,000*	91,900	110,152	202,052
1995/96	90,000	3,150	3,150	90,000*	96,300	---	96,300
TOTAL		\$400,050	\$468,650	\$980,000	\$1,848,700	\$6,128,358	\$7,977,058

* Callable on or after February 1, 1991.

Table 2
EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
\$980,000 1972 School Bonds, Series D
Schedule 2

Fiscal Year	\$980,000 1972 School Bonds, Series D						
	Amount Outstanding July 1	Interest Est. @ 7% Payable August 1	Interest Est. @ 7% Payable February 1	Principal Maturing February 1	Estimated Annual Bond Service	Prior Bond Service	Estimated Total Bond Service
1976/77	\$980,000	\$ ---	\$ 68,600	\$ 40,000	\$ 108,600	\$ 473,165	\$ 581,765
1977/78	940,000	32,900	32,900	40,000	105,800	452,885	558,685
1978/79	900,000	31,500	31,500	40,000	103,000	436,981	539,981
1979/80	860,000	30,100	30,100	50,000	110,200	424,475	534,675
1980/81	810,000	28,350	28,350	50,000	106,700	411,257	517,957
1981/82	760,000	26,600	26,600	50,000	103,200	402,392	505,592
1982/83	710,000	24,850	24,850	60,000	109,700	379,222	488,922
1983/84	650,000	22,750	22,750	60,000	105,500	364,746	470,246
1984/85	590,000	20,650	20,650	70,000	111,300	348,243	459,543
1985/86	520,000	18,200	18,200	70,000	106,400	319,131	425,531
1986/87	450,000	15,750	15,750	80,000	111,500	302,296	413,796
1987/88	370,000	12,950	12,950	80,000	105,900	290,625	396,525
1988/89	290,000	10,150	10,150	90,000	110,300	278,858	389,158
1989/90	200,000	7,000	7,000	100,000	114,000	267,161	381,161
1990/91	100,000	3,500	3,500	100,000	107,000	250,425	357,425
TOTAL		\$285,250	\$353,850	\$980,000	\$1,619,100	\$5,401,862	\$7,020,962

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION AND FINANCIAL DATA

ORGANIZATION

The Evergreen School District operates ten public schools in the southeastern sector of the City of San Jose. The District forms part of the San Jose Metropolitan Area (Santa Clara County), one of the fastest growing urban complexes in the United States.

The District has operated as a School District under the Laws of the State of California continuously since 1860. The District is governed by an independent Board of Education of five members who are elected at large for overlapping four-year terms. The Superintendent, who is appointed by the Board of Education, administers the District's affairs in accordance with policies of the Board of Education. The present acting superintendent, Mr. James F. Smith, has served the District for 13 years, and had been associate superintendent for four years prior to his present appointment. A selection committee has been formed, with the stated purpose of naming a permanent superintendent by May 1, 1976 for appointment on July 1, 1976.

FACILITIES AND ATTENDANCE

District facilities include eight elementary schools and two junior high schools. The District's staff includes 252 certificated, 205 classified and 19 administrative personnel. The 1975/76 budget exceeds \$7,300,000. The District's enrollment as of October 24, 1975 totaled 5,817.

Table 3 shows District assessed valuations, average daily attendance, and assessed valuation per student in average daily attendance over the past five years. During this period, the District's assessed valuation increased approximately 98.3 percent and assessed valuations per unit of average daily attendance increased approximately 54.6 percent. Average daily attendance over the past five years has increased 28.3 percent from 4,721 in 1971/72 to an estimated 6,057 in 1975/76.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

The Santa Clara County Assessor assesses property for District tax purposes. District taxes are collected by the County Treasurer at the same time and on the same tax rolls as are city, county and special district taxes. Taxes on secured property are payable in two installments on November 1 and February 1, and become delinquent on December 10 and April 10, respectively.

The State Board of Equalization reports the 1975/76 Santa Clara County valuations average 24.7 percent of full market value, except for public utility property, which is assessed by the State at 25 percent of full value.

Under California State Law, two types of exemptions of property from ad valorem taxes became effective in the 1969/70 fiscal year. One exempts 50 percent of the value of business inventories from ad valorem taxes. The other provides for an exemption of \$1,750 of the assessed valuation of an owner-occupied dwelling if the owner files for the exemption. Revenue estimated to be lost to each taxing entity as a result of these exemptions is reimbursed to the taxing entity from state funds. The reimbursement is based upon total taxes which would be due on the assessed valuation of the property qualifying for these exemptions, without allowance for delinquencies. Table 4 presents the District's 1975/76 assessed valuation by tax roll, before and after these two exemptions.

Table 3
EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
Assessed Valuation and Average Daily Attendance

Fiscal Year	Assessed Valuation	Average Daily Attendance ⁽¹⁾	Assessed Valuation Per Unit Average Daily Attendance
1971/72	\$ 50,458,790	4,721	\$10,688
1972/73	68,388,690	5,074	13,478
1973/74	75,652,337	5,397	14,017
1974/75	85,589,694	5,675	15,082
1975/76	100,056,584	6,057 ⁽²⁾	16,519

(1) Includes summer enrollments and special classes.

(2) Estimated during the period September 1975 through June 1976.

Sources: Santa Clara County Auditor and Controller (Assessed Valuations), and Evergreen School District (Average Daily Attendance).

Table 4
EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
1975/76 Assessed Valuation

	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Homeowners and Business Inventory Exemptions	Assessed Valuation for Revenue Purposes
Secured	\$77,253,339	\$10,180,235	\$ 87,433,574
Utility	3,316,760	---	3,316,760
Unsecured	<u>7,399,080</u>	<u>1,907,170</u>	<u>9,306,250</u>
Total	\$87,969,179	\$12,087,405	\$100,056,584

Source: Santa Clara County Controller-Auditor.

REVENUE LIMITATIONS

Since 1973/74, California school districts have operated under general purpose property tax revenue limitations established in legislation adopted in 1973. This legislation does not affect property tax rates required to meet general obligation bond service requirements or a voter-approved maximum tax rate to enable a school district to lease facilities for its use and occupancy. Essentially, school districts are no longer subject to fixed statutory general purpose tax rate limits. Since 1973/74 allowable annual tax rates to be applied to a district's assessed valuation have been based on a revenue limit per unit of average daily attendance. The 1974/75 limit per unit of average daily attendance for the Evergreen School District was \$840.97. In 1975/76, the District's revenue limit per unit of average daily attendance is \$1,075.47, including \$148 approved by voters at a June 1975 election for a five-year period beginning in 1975/76.

A school district's revenue limit may be adjusted annually on the basis of the following factors: an adjustment for inflation, state aid, loss of any federal funding, mandatory contribution increases to the Teachers Retirement System, loss in units of average daily attendance,

changes in the assessed valuation of the District, and prior year's revenue limits and maximum tax rates.

TAX RATES

The District's 1975/76 tax rate per \$100 assessed valuation is \$3.987, composed of \$3.385 for general non-categorical purposes; \$0.502 for bond interest and redemption; and \$0.100 for other categorical purposes. Table 5 shows a five-year history of the District's tax rates. During this period the District's tax rate per \$100 assessed valuation averaged \$3.346.

Table 5
EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
Property Tax Rates

Purpose	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
General Non-Categorical	\$2.133	\$2.138	\$2.342	\$2.318	\$3.385 ⁽¹⁾
Bond Interest & Redemption	.414	.459	.467	.467	.502
Other Categorical	.790	.996	.110	.109	.100
Total	\$3.337	\$3.593	\$2.919	\$2.894	\$3.987

(1) Community services, \$0.050; meals for needy, \$0.001; State School Building Fund loan repayment, \$0.049.

(1) Reflects initial impact of voter approved increase of \$148 in revenue limit per unit of average daily attendance for a five-year period beginning in 1975/76.

Tax Code Area 40-398 (1975/76 assessed valuation of \$43,329,439) represents 43.3 percent of the District's 1975/76 assessed valuation. Total tax rates per \$100 assessed valuation in this tax code area for the past five years are shown in Table 6.

Table 6
TAX CODE AREA 40-398
Property Tax Rates

Entity or Purpose	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Santa Clara County	\$ 2.627	\$ 2.626	\$ 2.626	\$ 2.626	\$ 2.596
City of San Jose	1.897	1.847	1.824	1.785	1.705
Evergreen School District	3.337	3.593	2.919	2.894	3.987
Other Educational Purposes	3.325	3.964	4.221	4.097	4.200
Special Districts	.270	.268	.267	.267	.267
Total, All Property	\$11.456	\$12.298	\$11.857	\$11.669	\$12.755
Soil Conservation ⁽¹⁾	.020	.020	.020	.020	.020
Water & Flood Control ⁽²⁾	.084	.086	.086	.088	.088
Total, All Rates	\$11.560	\$12.404	\$11.963	\$11.777	\$12.863

(1) Land only.

(2) Land and Improvements only.

Source: Santa Clara County Director of Finance.

TAX LEVIES, COLLECTIONS
AND DELINQUENCIES

Table 7 shows a five-year history of the District's secured tax levies, current collections, and the current rate of tax delinquency as reported by the County Auditor and Controller. Over the past five years, delinquencies have averaged 2.83 percent.

Table 7
EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
Secured Tax Levies, Collections, and Delinquencies

Fiscal Year	Secured Tax Levy	Amount Collected as of June 30	Amount Delinquent as of June 30	Percent Delinquent
1970/71	\$ 751,988	\$ 733,478	\$18,510	2.46%
1971/72	904,467	867,815	36,652	4.05
1972/73	1,246,754	1,212,537	34,217	2.74
1973/74	860,386	841,774	18,612	2.16
1974/75	959,483	933,076	26,407	2.75

Source: Santa Clara County Department of Finance.

PENSION PLANS

Certificated personnel are covered by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS), while classified personnel are enrolled in the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS). Under the latter plan, part-time personnel must work more than 50 percent of the work week to become eligible for retirement benefits. In fiscal 1974/75 the District's contribution to STRS was \$170,286 on certified personnel salaries of \$3,547,629, and to the PERS plan \$55,909 on classified personnel salaries of \$755,529.

Table 8
EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
General Fund Revenues Expenditures and Fund Balances

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 ⁽³⁾
Beginning Fund Balance July 1	\$ 746,569	\$ 826,089	\$ 538,134	\$ 239,456	\$ 70,066
<u>REVENUE</u>					
Property taxes	1,136,863	1,357,367	1,888,214	1,548,191	1,692,202
Federal sources (1)	130,576	149,100	135,996	226,422	139,789
State sources (2)	1,695,124	1,745,254	1,934,467	3,165,521	3,672,827
Interest	49,666	32,460	7,745	8,267	(11,564)
Tuition	---	18,376	10,170	12,990	7,845
Miscellaneous	16,198	7,483	6,491	8,018	25,238
Total Revenue	\$3,028,427	\$3,310,040	\$3,983,083	\$4,969,403	\$5,526,337
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>					
Administration	\$ 115,151	\$ 129,963	\$ 171,511	\$ 222,136	\$ 131,097
Instruction	2,172,484	2,675,257	3,102,549	3,604,467	4,063,789
Health services	22,501	30,620	38,967	51,260	49,002
Transportation	61,207	65,747	88,336	116,857	135,822
Plant operations	221,491	249,292	285,156	350,265	374,993
Plant maintenance	56,233	60,795	73,631	88,057	99,935
Fixed charges	160,393	236,975	383,900	469,144	505,548
Food services	1,868	1,198	1,984	950	(600)
Community services	22,274	28,809	28,288	37,320	38,262
Capital outlay	51,482	81,565	63,597	155,091	52,367
Other	63,823	37,774	43,842	72,461	53,029
Total Expenditures	\$2,948,907	\$3,597,995	\$4,281,761	\$5,168,008	\$5,503,244
Ending Fund Balance June 30	\$ 826,089	\$ 538,134	\$ 239,456	\$ 40,851	\$ 93,159
(1) Includes Public Law 874.					
(2) Includes tax relief subvention.					
(3) Unaudited. Beginning balance reflects adjustment in inventory of supplies.					
Source: Evergreen School District Audit Reports.					

BONDING CAPACITY AND DEBT STATEMENT

The District's bonding capacity is equal to five percent of its assessed valuation adjusted by the Collier Factor to conform to statewide average assessment levels for all property. Based on its 1975/76 assessed valuation, adjusted by the Collier Factor, the District's bonding capacity is \$5,070,547. Upon delivery of the \$980,000 1972 School Bonds, Series D, the District's direct general obligation bonded debt will be \$14,001,097. Table 9 shows a statement of estimated direct and overlapping bonded debt as of January 13, 1975.

The District's share of authorized unsold bonds is as follows:

East Side Union High School District (\$1,875,049)
Evergreen School District (\$3,590,000)
City of San Jose (\$218,753)

The State School Building Aid repayable as of June 30, 1975 was:

East Side Union High School District (share) (\$2,627,473)
 Evergreen School District (\$8,526,050)

Table 9
 EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
 STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT ⁽¹⁾

Estimated population	35,000
1975/76 Assessed valuation	\$100,056,584
Estimated real value	\$404,925,000 ⁽²⁾

Public Entity	Percent Applicable	Estimated Debt Applicable January 13, 1976
Santa Clara County	2.017%	\$ 1,119,738
Santa Clara County Building Authorities	2.017	992,256
Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zone # W-1	2.253	933,981
Santa Clara Valley Water Conservation District	2.069	24,942
East Side Union High School District	12.007-13.069	3,850,016
Evergreen School District	100.000	5,121,000 ⁽³⁾
City of San Jose	4.872	3,465,892
San Jose Building Authorities	4.872	636,720
Mount Pleasant School District	0.033	53
GROSS DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT		\$16,144,598
Less: Santa Clara Valley Water Conservation District and Flood Zone #W-1		958,923
City of San Jose		<u>1,184,923</u>
NET DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT		\$14,001,097

	Ratio to		
	Assessed Valuation	Real Value	Per Capita
Assessed valuation	---	---	\$2,858
Direct debt	5.12%	1.26%	146
Gross direct and overlapping debt	16.14	3.99	461
Net direct and overlapping debt	13.99	3.46	400

(1) Compiled in cooperation with California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

(2) The State Board of Equalization reports that 1975/76 assessed valuations in Santa Clara County average 24.7% of full value. Public utility property is assessed by the State Board of Equalization at 25% of full value.

(3) Includes \$980,000 of 1972 School Bonds Series D, to be sold on January 13, 1976. Upon delivery of the \$980,000 1972 School Bonds, Series D, on or after February 1, 1976, direct debt will be \$ 5,068,000.

THE DISTRICT AND SURROUNDING AREA

The Evergreen School District provides public educational services from kindergarten through the eighth grade in a 32-square mile area in southeastern San Jose. The District encompasses certain county lands as well as those within the city limits. There has been considerable residential and commercial development in the western part of the District in recent years, while the eastern portion remains largely agricultural, with livestock raising and grape cultivation the principal activities.

The 1.5 million square foot Eastridge regional shopping center, opened in 1971, lies within the District. This facility, which has an estimated cash value of \$52 million, accounts for over 13 percent of the District's total assessed valuation and generates annual retail sales in excess of \$100 million. Also located within the District are: the newly-opened Evergreen Valley College, a unit of the San Jose Community College District; The Villages, a 1,210-acre planned residential community; and Mirassou Vineyards, a producer of premium wines. This portion of the Official Statement describes the District, the City of San Jose, and the San Jose Metropolitan Area (Santa Clara County).

THE DISTRICT

The Evergreen planning area, a geographical unit employed by the San Jose City Planning Department for analyzing socio-economic trends in the city, comprises about 95 percent of the District's total acreage. Many of the remarks that follow relate to this planning area. That portion of the District outside the planning area consists primarily of a single elementary school and adjoining residential neighborhoods.

As of January 1975, the City Planning Department estimated that 32,945 persons resided in the Evergreen planning area. This is an increase of about 12,300 over the 1970 Census tabulation. It is estimated that approximately 35,000 persons currently reside within the boundaries of the Evergreen School District.

The Evergreen planning area is characterized by a high proportion of owner-occupied single family homes. According to the City Planning Department, there were 9,137 housing units in this area at January 1, 1975, of which approximately 88 percent were single-family dwellings. More than 85 percent are owner-occupied, based on 1970 Census data. In 1970, median home value was \$22,198, and the median monthly rental was \$153. Home values have appreciated approximately 50 percent since the 1970 Federal Census.

Median family income for the Evergreen area in 1970 was a reported \$12,056, compared with a city-wide figure of \$11,884. Approximately 29 percent of the 6,478 employed persons were classified as white collar workers, and about 38 percent were classified as blue collar. Almost two-thirds of those 25 years of age and older had completed high school and/or one or more years of college.

Although over 80 percent of all lands in the Evergreen area are classified as agricultural, this aspect of the local economy is diminishing in importance as such lands are steadily converted to residential and commercial application. Over 2,000 acres of farm holdings were diverted to other uses during the seven-year interval 1967-1974.

Changing land use patterns in the Evergreen area are graphically illustrated by the accompanying tabulation. In the comparatively brief period of seven years, land committed to commercial use grew from approximately 25 acres in 1967 to nearly 160 acres in 1974. Residential acreage expanded more than 152 percent, while lands earmarked for public use increased by over 660 acres.

EVERGREEN PLANNING AREA
Land Use in Acres, 1967-74

Use	1967	1974	Percent Change
Residential	455.05	1,150.69	152.9
Industrial	52.77	60.12	13.9
Commercial	24.80	159.91	544.8
Public	235.48	898.52	281.6
Agriculture	17,989.17	15,979.65	(11.2)
Local Streets	326.92	525.70	60.8
Other	280.08	589.65	110.5
Total Acres	19,364.27	19,364.24	

Source: City of San Jose Planning Department.

Because of the effects of urban development on city services, the City of San Jose is now closely monitoring residential development over a large part of the city's southeastern sector, including the Evergreen planning area. Building permits are granted only after a thorough evaluation of the effects of such construction upon water and sewerage services, traffic congestion, availability of schools, flood control, and other planning considerations.

Data prepared by the Evergreen School District staff indicates that there were 268 residential units in various stages of construction within the District as of September 26, 1975. Of this number, 185 were single family dwellings, 53 were townhouses, and 30 were duplexes.

As of the same date, grading was underway for an additional 560 residential units, and plans had been filed or approved for 684 single family homes and 213 townhouses. In the "planned but not as yet approved" category were another 2,294 housing units. Developers active in the District include Singer Construction Co., Shappel Industries, Stoneson Development Co., Larwin Co., Kay Building Co., and Kaufman and Broad.

Below is a summary of subdivision construction activity in the District for the three years 1972-74, as compiled and reported by the Santa Clara County Planning Department.

EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
Residential Single Family Subdivisions, 1972-74⁽¹⁾

	1972		1973		1974	
	Total	Conventional	Total	Conventional	Total	Conventional
No. of Subdivisions	7	6	11	10	5	4
No. of Lots	469	411	881	786	454	340
Gross Acres	91	85	192.5	176.2	89.4	74.6
Net Acres	67	63	140.4	127.6	69.6	54.0
Average Lots Per Net Acre	7.0	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.9	6.3

(1) Conventional homes and attached townhouses.
Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department.

The Villages, a planned residential community of 1,210 acres located south of Evergreen Valley College, accounts for a substantial share of the District's present and planned new construction. Developed by the Guy F. Atkinson Co. of San Francisco, this community is oriented to families in the medium and upper income brackets, with at least one person 45 years of age. Now in its eighth year of development, The Villages will represent an estimated ultimate investment of \$150 million, according to the developer. Already completed and in use are 900 residential units, an 18-hole golf course, and supporting services. The developer plans additional development of 2,000 housing units and a separate commercial and professional area.

Public transportation in the District, including the Villages, is provided by the Santa Clara County Transit District.

Now nearing completion in the center of the District is the Evergreen Library, a branch of the San Jose City Library system. A bookmobile presently serves The Villages. It is proposed that this service be continued after completion of the Evergreen Library.

Lake Cunningham Regional Park is planned for a 300-acre site in the northern part of the District. Funded for \$4,500,000 by the City of San Jose, this public recreational area will have facilities for boating, swimming, riding, picnic gatherings, and other outdoor activities.

CITY OF SAN JOSE AND SAN JOSE METROPOLITAN AREA

The City of San Jose, county seat and largest city in Santa Clara County, is located at the southern extremity of San Francisco Bay, approximately 48 miles from San Francisco and 42 miles from Oakland. Population of the city exceeds 540,000, and is over two and one-half times the number of 1960 census residents. The city is the oldest in California, starting from a Spanish pueblo established November 29, 1777. San Jose is now the center of a large and growing industrial and scientific complex.

The San Jose Metropolitan Area includes all of Santa Clara County, by definition of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The city and county rank among the leading metropolitan areas throughout the nation in virtually all measurements of urban development. An important element in the growth of the area is the percentage of households having net cash incomes in excess of \$15,000, a reflection of the level of education and vocational skills.

Santa Clara County is one of nine counties bordering San Francisco Bay. Santa Clara County leads all San Francisco Bay Area counties in population, manufacturing employment, total effective buying income, assessed value of taxable property, retail sales, number of telephones, residential construction, and public school enrollment. It ranks among the top Bay Area counties in virtually every other indicator of economic activity as well. Although the county has many ties to the San Francisco-Oakland urban complex, it is rapidly developing a separate identity as a center for research, commerce, and industry.

POPULATION

The City of San Jose is the second largest city in the San Francisco Bay Area, the fourth most populous in California, and the 23rd in population nationwide. The city's population as of January, 1975 was estimated at 547,500 by the State Department of Finance, an increase of approximately 101,000, or 19 percent, over the April 1970 U.S. Census. For the same date, the county's population was estimated as 1,193,400, a gain of 12 percent

over the 1970 census figure. The following tabulation highlights population growth in the city and county since 1940. A substantial share of the city's population increase since 1950 is accounted for by extensive annexation.

POPULATION DATA - U. S. CENSUS

Year	City of San Jose	San Jose Metropolitan Area (1)
1940	68,457	174,949
1950	95,280	290,547
1960	204,196	642,315
1970	459,913	1,065,313

(1) Santa Clara County.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

EMPLOYMENT

The San Jose Labor Market, as defined by the State Department of Employment Development, includes all of Santa Clara County. This area is a highly developed industrial, research, and educational center of employment for a labor force that ranks well above the average in educational attainment and income. According to 1970 Census data, more than 19.5 percent of the adult population in the county hold college degrees.

Among the nine Bay Area counties, Santa Clara ranks first in manufacturing employment, second in construction and services jobs, and third in trade and government workers. The average annual income of industrial employees is the highest in Northern California due primarily to the educational level and degree of skills in the sophisticated electronics and computer industries.

Table 10 sets forth the San Jose Labor Market growth in employment opportunities between 1970 and 1974. During this four-year span the number of nonagricultural wage and salary workers grew more than 24 percent. Above average rates of job growth were experienced in durable goods manufacturing, wholesale trade, financial services, and personal services. In 1974, over one-third of the total 469,600 non-farm wage and salary workers were engaged in manufacturing. Other leading categories of employment were services, wholesale and retail trade, and government.

Agriculture has steadily declined in recent years as a source of employment. In 1950 about 15 percent of the total work force in the county were classified as farm workers; by 1970 agriculture's share had declined to two percent.

As of September 1975, the State Department of Employment Development reported 480,000 non-agricultural wage and salary workers employed in the San Jose Labor Market, and 9,300 agricultural workers.

There are more than 90 businesses in Metropolitan San Jose employing 500 or more persons, according to State Unemployment Insurance reports. Over half of these employers are engaged in manufacturing. A list of industrial firms with 500 or more employees appears in Table 11. The principal industrial employers are described in the following section entitled "Industry".

Non-manufacturing and governmental organizations in the San Jose Metropolitan Area employing more than 1,000 persons include the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, Stanford University, the Stanford Medical Center, Pacific Gas and Electric Co., Pacific Telephone Co., San Jose State University, Cupertino Elementary School District, Palo Alto Unified School District, and the U.S. Naval Air Station at Moffett Field.

Table 10
SAN JOSE LABOR MARKET
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers
By Industry

Industry	1970	1974	Percent Change
Construction	17,600	19,900	13.1
Manufacturing	123,500	158,900	28.7
Transportation, Utilities	17,000	19,000	11.8
Wholesale Trade	14,900	19,300	29.5
Retail Trade	56,100	69,500	23.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	13,100	17,900	36.6
Services	75,500	94,000	24.5
Government	60,000	71,000	18.3
Mining	100	100	--
Total	377,800	469,600	24.3

Source: State Employment Development Department.

INDUSTRY

Santa Clara County ranked second only to Los Angeles County in total manufacturing wages and salaries paid in the 1972 Census of Manufacturers for California. Industrial payrolls exceeded those of any county in Northern California and were appreciably ahead of Orange County, the third ranking area. Manufacturing firms account for approximately 40 percent of all wages and salaries paid by employers under unemployment insurance programs in the San Jose metropolitan Area.

There are more than 1,600 manufacturing firms in Metropolitan San Jose. Manufacturing activities cover a wide range of products, from agricultural implements to sophisticated electronics equipment. Although Santa Clara County is still one of the nation's major food processing centers, the agricultural sector has lessened in relative economic importance, as previously noted.

Some of the nationally-known firms which make up the general base of industry in Metropolitan San Jose are Ford Motor Company, Kaiser Cement & Gypsum Corp., Permanente, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., and Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation. In fabricated metals, there are such firms as Continental Can Co., Inc., Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co., Owens-Illinois, and San Jose Steel Company.

The largest general category of manufacturing is the aerospace industry, consisting of three basic industries: electrical equipment, instruments, and ordnance. Aerospace has been by far the fastest growing of all manufacturing categories in the county. Highly developed

Table 11
SAN JOSE METROPOLITAN AREA
Industrial Firms Employing 500 or More Persons

Company	Product or Service
Over 2,000 Employees:	
Fairchild Camera & Instruments, Mt. View	Electronic products
Ford Motor Company, Milpitas	Auto, truck assembly
FMC Corporation, San Jose	Trucks, armored cars
Hewlett-Packard Co., Palo Alto	Measuring instruments and equipment
International Business Machines, San Jose	Data processing systems
Lockheed Missiles & Space Co., Sunnyvale	Missiles and space systems
Philco Ford Corp., Palo Alto	Aerospace research
Stanford University, Stanford	University, basic research
Varian Associates, Palo Alto	Electronic equipment
Westinghouse Electric Corp., Sunnyvale	Marine specialty products
1,001-2,000 Employees:	
General Electric Co., San Jose	Nuclear power products
Memorex Corp., Santa Clara	Magnetic recording tape
National Semiconductor Corp., Santa Clara	Electronic circuits
Northwest Publications, Inc., San Jose	Newspaper
Raytheon Co., Mt. View	Semiconductor components
Signetics Corp., Sunnyvale	Electronic components
United Technologies Corp., Sunnyvale	Rocket engines
501-1,000 Employees:	
American Micro-Systems, Inc., Santa Clara	Electronic components
Arcata Graphics, Inc., San Jose	Publishing and commercial printing
Beckman Instruments, Inc., Palo Alto	Precision instruments
California Cannery & Growers, San Jose	Canned fruits and vegetables
Del Monte Corp., San Jose	Canned fruits and vegetables
Gilroy Foods, Inc., Gilroy	Dehydrated onions, garlic
Hewlett-Packard Co., Cupertino	Mini-computer system
Hewlett-Packard Co., Santa Clara	Laboratory instruments
Information Storage Systems, Cupertino	Electronic computer equipment
Itek Corporation, Sunnyvale	Electronic components
Kaiser Cement & Gypsum Corp., Permanente	Cement
Litronix, Inc., Cupertino	Electronic semi-conductors
Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp., Cupertino	Fiberglass insulation
Sun Garden Packing Co., San Jose	Canned fruits and vegetables
Syntex Laboratories, Inc., Palo Alto	Pharmaceuticals
Vidar Corp., Mt. View	Electronic equipment
Watkins-Johnson Co., Palo Alto	Electronic components, accessories

Source: San Jose Chamber of Commerce; prepared by City of San Jose,
Office of Economic Development.

research facilities at Stanford University, the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, and the Ames Research Center (NASA) have fostered this growth.

Within the aerospace category, electrical equipment and ordnance are the major employers. There are approximately 280 firms in the electrical equipment field in the area with employment ranging from one to over 5,000 employees. Some of the larger firms in this category are Fairchild Camera and Instrument Company, General Electric Company, Hewlett-Packard Company, Raytheon, Signetics, Philco-Ford, Sylvania, Teledyne, Varian Associates, Western Electric, and Westinghouse Electric Corp. The two major firms in the field of ordnance are Lockheed Missiles and Space Company and FMC Ordnance Group (Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation), with combined employment of approximately 19,000 persons. The importance of the aerospace industry is illustrated in the summary below. Total employment at September 1975 was 89,800, or about 55 percent of the entire manufacturing employment of 161,600 for the month reported by state labor analysts.

METROPOLITAN SAN JOSE
Estimated Number of Workers in Aerospace

Industry	Annual Averages		September 1975
	1967	1970	
Electrical Equipment	40,000	46,400	64,300
Ordnance	28,700	20,100	21,900
Instruments	1,800	2,200	3,600
Total	70,500	68,700	89,800

Although the aerospace industry is an important segment of the local economy, it is balanced by a spectrum of other manufacturing categories. Growth in nonelectrical machinery, instruments, printing and publishing, and transportation equipment has been substantial, while food-related manufacturing has declined as a percent of total manufacturing. In the non-electrical machinery industry, some of the larger firms in Metropolitan San Jose are International Business Machines, FMC (Canning Machinery Division and John Bean Division), Vidar Corporation, and United Centrifugal Pumps. The larger firms in the professional, scientific, and controlling instruments category are Beckman Instruments and Spectra Electronics, Incorporated.

INCOME AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

Santa Clara County ranks fifth among California counties in total personal income. Sales Management Magazine's 1975 Survey of Buying Power reports Santa Clara County in first place among Bay Area counties in net effective buying income, estimating the figure at over \$6.6 billion for year-end 1974. This is \$5,642 per capita compared with a state-wide figure of \$5,113. Median household income of \$15,857 is 27 percent above the median household income for the state. An estimated 54 percent of all households have incomes exceeding \$15,000, according to the survey.

There are 90 banking offices in the city, of which 26 are operated by the Bank of America and 14 by the First National Bank of San Jose. The latter was established in 1874. Within the city limits are 32 savings and loan branch offices.

Bank debits in the City of San Jose for the year 1974 totalled more than \$46.4 billion, a gain of 69 percent over 1973. Bank deposits in the city as of September 30, 1975 were reported to be \$485,929,000 by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, compared with \$459,770,000 for the same date in 1974.

There are approximately 150 shopping centers in Metropolitan San Jose. Eastridge, a giant retail shopping complex located within the District, features Macy's, Sears, Liberty House and J. C. Penney Co. as principal tenants. This ultramodern commercial development, opened in 1971, has a full cash value of approximately \$52 million in the 1975/76 tax year, according to the County Assessor. Annual sales volume is more than \$100 million. Eastridge covers more than 1.5 million square feet, making it the largest shopping center in Santa Clara County. Valley Fair, in the western part of the city, occupies 32.8 acres and has almost 600,000 square feet of store area. Among the tenants are such well-known retailers as Macy's, Joseph Magnin, Pay Less Drug Stores, F. W. Woolworth, and others.

The City of San Jose generated taxable sales of approximately \$1.5 billion in 1974, reflecting the high purchasing power of its residents. This was an increase of nearly 12 percent over the previous year, while the county-wide gain was approximately the same amount. The City of San Jose accounts for about 39 percent of total taxable transactions in Santa Clara County, as shown in Table 12.

Table 12
CITY OF SAN JOSE
METROPOLITAN SAN JOSE
Taxable Transactions 1969-1974

Year	City Of San Jose	Metropolitan San Jose
1969	\$ 820,266,000	\$2,111,428,000
1970	849,117,000	2,165,909,000
1971	917,485,000	2,423,458,000
1972 (1)	1,084,303,000	2,852,047,000
1973	1,312,823,000	3,378,642,000
1974	1,467,337,000	3,781,550,000

(1) Sales of gasoline for highway use became taxable July 1, 1972.

Source: State Board of Equalization.

A breakdown of 1974 taxable sales in the City of San Jose by type of outlet is presented in Table 13.

Table 13
CITY OF SAN JOSE
Taxable Transactions 1974

Type of Outlet	No. of Permits	Taxable Transactions (1)
Apparel stores	218	\$ 66,413,000
General merchandise	91	245,744,000
Drug stores	87	20,448,000
Food stores	335	98,179,000
Packaged liquor stores	120	29,982,000
Eating and drinking places	744	107,689,000
Home furnishings, appliances	218	45,537,000
Building materials, implements	138	77,821,000
Auto dealers, auto supplies	230	183,295,000
Service stations	369	120,921,000
Other retail stores	718	134,447,000
Total retail	3,268	\$1,130,476,000
All other outlets	5,578	336,861,000
Total, All Outlets	8,846	\$1,467,337,000

(1) Excludes food for home consumption, prescription drugs, and other items. Gasoline for highway use became taxable July 1, 1972.
Source: State Board of Equalization.

CONSTRUCTION

In 1974 Santa Clara County was fourth among California counties in total valuation of building permits, exceeding \$500 million for the year. It was far ahead of all other Northern California counties in all major categories of construction, with the exception of new industrial permit valuation. (Solano County, by virtue of a \$40 million brewery, recorded an industrial valuation of \$82,998,000, while that for Santa Clara County was \$82,634,000). Total valuation of building permits for the city and the county by individual years since 1970 is presented in Table 14.

Over the five-year period shown in Table 14, the City of San Jose reported nearly 44 percent of aggregate residential permit values in the county, and over 30 percent of total non-residential permit valuation. San Jose had approximately 64 percent of all permits for single family homes.

As a result of the absorption of suitable industrial land in the northern part of the county, it is expected that San Jose will attract an increasing share of new industrial construction in the future.

Table 14
VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<u>Santa Clara County</u>					
Residential	\$275,228	\$319,367	\$288,244	\$274,413	\$256,271
Non-residential	190,527	138,601	178,256	225,237	243,784
Total Valuation	\$465,755	\$457,968	\$466,500	\$499,650	\$500,055
Number of dwelling units:					
Single-family	6,316	9,302	9,266	7,405	5,823
Multi-family	11,399	10,068	5,630	5,499	3,173
Total Units	17,715	19,370	14,896	12,904	8,996
<u>City of San Jose</u>					
Residential	\$145,809	\$175,403	\$150,424	\$144,942	\$137,900
Non-residential	43,577	50,011	56,484	66,972	77,640
Total Valuation	\$189,386	\$225,414	\$206,908	\$211,914	\$215,540
Number of dwelling units:					
Single-family	4,088	5,977	5,737	4,633	3,883
Multi-family	5,428	4,464	2,277	2,799	1,172
Total Units	9,516	10,441	8,014	7,432	5,055

Source: "California Construction Trends", Security Pacific Bank.

AGRICULTURE

Although population growth, industrialization and urbanization have caused a decline of agricultural activities and farm employment in the county, farm production has remained surprisingly high. The County Agricultural Commissioner reports that in 1974 the gross value of all crops was \$96,426,700, compared with \$65,536,350 in 1970. Nursery stock and cut flower production has increased sharply in recent years, offsetting the steady drop in production of fruits and nuts. The cultivation of vegetables has also shown considerable strength in the past two years.

UTILITIES

The City of San Jose is served by the following utilities: Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Pacific Telephone Company, and San Jose Water Works.

TRANSPORTATION

Two major railroads, a modern system of highways and freeways and a growing airport complex have contributed to the industrial, commercial and residential expansion of Metropolitan San Jose. This highly developed transportation network provides ready access to national and international markets.

Southern Pacific and Western Pacific provide main line rail service to the area. Both railroads serve the east shore of San Francisco Bay, while Southern Pacific provides freight and commuter service north on the Peninsula to San Francisco. These two rail lines bisect the industrial areas of San Jose. Within the city, there are central switching yards with ramps for piggyback loading and cranes for handling of containerized freight.

San Jose Municipal Airport is one of three major airports in the San Francisco Bay Area, and ranks among the nation's busiest. The airport serves the most heavily traveled air corridor in the world, the Southern California/Bay Area Corridor. In 1974 some 2,146,157 passengers passed through the terminal, an increase of 5.4 percent over 1973. Over 13.5 million pounds of freight were handled, compared with approximately 9.2 million pounds the previous year.

Airlines serving San Jose include PSA, Hughes Airwest, Continental, Western, Swift-Aire, Air California, United, Valley Airlines, and American. In addition, Delta, TWA, and National maintain ticket offices at the terminal. Over 160 daily flights are scheduled.

Approximately 65 interstate trucking firms and over 400 local and regional contract carriers serve Metropolitan San Jose. Motor passenger and parcel service are made available by Greyhound Bus Lines and Peerless Stages with overnight deliveries to all major cities in California. Local bus transportation is offered by Santa Clara County Transit District.

Deepwater transportation is available at the Port of Redwood City, 25 miles north. Ports at San Francisco and Oakland are well-equipped to handle all types of coastal and overseas cargo. All three ports are conveniently accessible by freeway from San Jose.

Interstate 280, Interstate 680, US 101, and State Route 17 all intersect in downtown San Jose, providing an efficient highway grid to serve the city and surrounding area.

EDUCATION

Graduates of the Evergreen School District attend one of the high schools in the East Side Union High School District, one of twelve high school districts in Santa Clara County. Shown below are enrollments reported by school districts serving the Evergreen area, as of the sixth school month.

School Year	Evergreen School District ⁽¹⁾	East Side Union High School District ⁽²⁾
1972	4,751	14,249
1973	5,007	15,431
1974	5,344	16,410
1975	5,650	17,566

(1) Grades K through 8.

(2) Grades 9 through 12.

Source: County Planning Department.

Public education beyond high school is available at the locally-supported and administered community colleges. Within the San Jose city limits are San Jose City College, with more than 4,700 full-time students, and the new Evergreen Valley College, opening this year at a location in the eastern part of the District. In neighboring communities are De Anza College, Foothill College and West Valley College (2 campuses). All are within convenient driving distance from any part of San Jose. Total enrollment in these community colleges is over 64,000 students.

Metropolitan San Jose is the home of the oldest institution of higher education in the West, the University of Santa Clara, which traces its founding to 1851. It is also the home of the oldest public educational institution in California, San Jose State University, which opened in 1857. One of the nation's most prestigious institutions of learning, Stanford University, dates from 1885. Located within a 50-mile radius of San Jose are the University of California at Berkeley, University of California at Santa Cruz, St. Mary's, the University of San Francisco, and the San Francisco and Hayward campuses of the State University and College System.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The City of San Jose has six general hospitals with a combined capacity of 2,126 beds. Stanford Medical Center in Palo Alto has 600 beds and unexcelled equipment for major surgery, including heart transplants. There are 50 convalescent hospitals and nursing homes in Metropolitan San Jose, many with 50-100 beds and two with more than 100 beds. Medical and health services are provided in San Jose by 681 physicians and surgeons, 311 dentists, 69 optometrists, and 93 chiropractors.

In 1970, a \$4 million main library facility was opened in downtown San Jose. The library system operates 12 branch libraries and a bookmobile. San Jose's public library circulates nearly three million books each year.

San Jose has two newspapers, nine radio stations, three TV channels, and a TV cable system.

The city has two stadiums. Municipal Stadium, occupying a 23-acre downtown site, hosts the San Jose Bees of the California baseball league. The San Jose Spartan Stadium seats 18,300 for San Jose State University games and is the home stadium of the Earthquakes, San Jose's major league professional soccer team.

The San Jose Center for the Performing Arts (formerly the Community Theater) is located in the center of the city, and forms the hub of a growing cultural development program. The modernistic structure, seating 2,700 people, is considered one of the finest theaters in the country.

The Civic Auditorium, located near the Performing Arts Center, seats 3,500 and is utilized for conventions and social events.

One of the oldest established symphony orchestras in the nation, the San Jose Symphony traces its roots back over a century. It has been accorded national recognition as a Metropolitan Orchestra by the American Symphony Orchestra League. Also adding to the cultural life of the city are the San Jose Museum of Art and the Egyptian Museum.

Among the unique cultural advantages of the area are the concerts at Paul Masson Vineyards in neighboring Saratoga. Stanford University offers performances by the world's leading artists. The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra performs in a regular season series at Flint Center in Cupertino, supplementing the concert season of the San Jose Symphony.

Recreational opportunities in and near the City of San Jose are substantial. The city maintains 170 school playgrounds and 70 public parks, including 776-acre Alum Rock Park, the Municipal Rose Gardens, and the Japanese Friendship Gardens. Commercial amusement centers include the Winchester Mystery House, Frontier Village, and 50 theaters. Other attractions are the Santa Clara County Fairgrounds, Alviso Yacht Harbor, 11 eighteen-hole golf courses, and 5 nine-hole golf courses.

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